## NATIONAL DEMOGRAPIO PICKE FOR PRESIDENT,

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

Of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT. THOS. A. HENDRICKS.

Of Indiana.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, CHARLES G. SMITH.

COUNTY CONVENTION ON STATE CREDIT. The excitement of public feeling attendantupon the two great national conventions has unavoidably withdrawn public sentiment in a great measure from State politics, and there are rea-

sons why we have been tempted to wish, that the momentous questions to be decided in our next State Legislature could be set aside and held in reserve till the still more momentous presidential election shall be decided.

For, hopeful as we deem the cause of the Reform party in the coming struggle for the national supremacy, we cannot blind ourselves to the fact that it will be very difficult so to conduct our State controversies as not to prejudice the action of our people and distract their efforts in the national conthe points at issue between us, which corruption. the lightest whisper of Repudiation to come into possession of them. chills in an instant the warmth of But see how easily corruption might

to carpet-bag supremacy. We therefore enter upon our present subject with deep solicitude, and, if possible, would as we before intimated postpone its consideration altonot be done. On the very same day expenses. There is no necessity to acin the Presidential election, we have to elect a governor and legislature, who will determine the financial policy of the State for the next two years, so that we cannot postpone the one policy to the other; State questions will necessarily be discussed for the ensuing four months, at the same time and in the same meetings with Federal polities, and in a great measure by the same men. We have no choice therefore, but to take up the subject, and in this article we shall endeavor to ascertain how the question of State financial policy is affected by the district and county conventions which have recently been held in this part

of the State. On referring to our official report of the Convention last week, we find one thing noteworthy and that is, that whatever wild talk we may have had outside, no one who spoke in the Convention avowed himself as a repudiator, may more, every man, whatever the policy he might urge, thought it necessary to premise that he was in favor of maintaining the credit of the State. Without denying that there are men in the county who are opposed to meeting the State obligations, we look upon it as a healthy sign that no man avowed it in our county convention, and that those who spoke or acted found it necessary to adopt an opposite posi-

What then was the controversy about? for it is admitted there was a controversy. We can only answer by restating the resolution of the convention and the amendment offered:

Resolved, That in the administration of the affairs of our State government, every unnecessary office should be abolished, every unnecessary expenditure my should be practised and no greater tax should be collected than is required for the the payment of the absolutely necessary expenses of the State, and standing bonds should be referred to ly than before of the vast importance the decision of our courts.

Amendment offered by Mr. J. P.

Rogers: poses; but if after an honest adminstration of the State government the present rate of four mills on the dollar should be found insufficient for all in our county convention.

THE CHRONICLE State, but not for paying interest on THE TWO PLATFORMS .- THE MON- their troubles, that they have our the bonds as well, two mills addition al, or in all six mil's on the dollar of real property is the rate at which both surrent expenses and the interest on the bonds can be met. Now the resolution does not absolutely determine this sum, but contends that after reducing the expenses of the State to the lowest possible figure, that ought to be the basis of taxation, plus the two mills on the dollar necessary for

interest as above estimated. The amendment is intended as a compromise. It was offered in the interest of a small section of the county whose real policy is that nothing shall at present be raised for paying interest. Unfortunately, like most compromises devised on the spur of the moment, it is much worse than the original proposition of the parties proposing it, as will soon be seen.

The estimate of two mills additional to the present rate, as the necessary provision for paying both State expenses and interest has been so generally spoken of and discussed, that it could not be unknown to the parties devising this amendment; it must therefore have been their purpose to propose a rate which would pay half the

This is the proposition we propose now to discuss.

We do not hesitate to avow our opinion that, bad as that would be, it would be better not to raise any boads at all for the payment of interest on the bonds, than to raise an insufficient

As the law at present stands, the treasurer is obliged by law to pay any coupon that may be presented, provided there is money in the treasury raised for that purpose; but there is no test. Men who are keenly combatting means by which the bondholders or one another in one struggle can with any one else, except informed by the difficulty be brought in to co-operate treasure, can ascertain when such with zeal and energy in another; and funds are in the treasury, and when there is a still more dangerous result not. It is impossible not to see what which may ensue from the nature of a door this opens to favoritism and

is that the very suspicion of our sound- We are making no insinuations ness as to the discharge of our State against the present financial officers obligations, which this controversy is of the State; as far as we know, they calculated to bring about, is a grave may be capable and upright men; but obstacle in the way of those who we have had ample demonstration of would be disposed to befriend us in late, that the best way of keeping men the north. For this is the way in so, is to throw as little temptation as which men of that section will be cer- possible in their way. Supposing it goes tain to reason on the question. Tennes- no further than favoritism, how easy see has now more completely than any for a treasurer to inform some preferred Southern State succeeded in releasing bondholder, or some friend who can herself from radical predominance; purchase coupons for the occasion which means the predominance of a cheap, that there is money in the treasnorthern policy effected through the ury; he gives sixty cents on the dollar, negro vote over our special interests as say, for his coupons and immediately southern men. Tennessee is therefore goes to the treasurer and cashes them narrowly watched by those who are in- at par, while other bondholders having terested in conjecturing what the equal claims with him, but not having South would do if the same liberation a friend at court to post them up as to could be effected throughout. What the condition of the treasury, look at she does or seems disposed to do, it is their coupons despondently, wondering inferred all, would do if they could, and how he could have been so foolish as

reconciliation which seems otherwise supervene upon favoritism. Suppose so hopefully kindled in the present a corrupt treasurer in office; such things day. Radical or Democrat it makes no have been and may be again-well, difference there, this one thought sets there may be a hundred thousand dolmen's faces as a flint against us. Once | lars in the treasury available for paying let it seem that Repudiation is the coupons, a confederate is informed of purpose of even a strong minority it and nobody else, he is instructed to among us and it will be inferred that buy up \$100,000 worth of coupons, the whole South would repudiate too; which he can do for \$60,000, present and not only repudiate its State debts | them to his confederate; the treasurer, but inaugurate a policy in the nation- who pays out the full par value for al counsels tending towards the same them, leaving a nice little balance of result as regards the national debt. \$40,000 to divide between the two. Once let this impression gain ground | Ought any public officer to be subjected in the north, and good bye to all hopes to this temptation? No? our unalof a Democratic President or Congress, terable conviction is that enough good bye to home rule in the south- should be raised to pay all the interest, ern States, and a long renewal of lease or none, and in this light we under- to fully investigate the effect of the stand Judge Smith's speech where he immigration and importation of Mon-

"If we are not able or willing to raise money enough to pay the interest on the debt of the State, I see no necessity for raising any more than gether. But it is clear that this can- will be sufficient to pay our ordinary trade in Mongolian women imported on which our electoral vote is to be cast | cumulate several hundred thousand lollars in the treasury each year which might be a prey to dishonest officials,

We have heard fears expressed that these words of Judge Smith might be understood as implying that the judge did not deem it a matter of primary importance that money should be raised to pay interest on the bonds. This would be a serious misunderstanding of his meaning; we know him to entertain the strongest opinions on the necessity of doing so, but we understand him to mean that if the full estimate for paying all the interest cannot be raised, then it is better to raise none for that purpose-and we have given, we think, strong reasons for agreeing with him.

However the amendment was lost, and the convention stands pledged by a majority of 44 to 9 to the doctrine must be raised.

opposition that what they considered a compromise was not accepted, and separated, several of the delegates retheir intention to vote for the nomi-

mutual concession. We are gratified to add that the spirit of acrimony in which this financial difficulty has been discussed giving way to a similar spirit of conciliation; those most decided as to the necessity of meeting in full the indebtedness of the State are more disfor making the burden sit as easily as

of sustaining the States credit. maintainance of the State credit, we are of their responsibilities and better inutterly opposed to any further increase formed as to the condition and necesof the rate of taxation for State pur- sities of the State than the last one. But one thing we must repeat, there

GOLIAN PLANK AND THE COLOR LINE.

This is our third paper in which we have undertaken to make a comparative analysis of the two platforms of the two great parties, as recently enunciated in their conventions; what we undertake to investigate is the position of the two parties with respect to the limited comprehension that these relations are far from satisfactory in any one instance. As regards the Mongolian race, the intervention of the National government is loudly de-United States army. It is not sur- sence. prising therefore, that these race troubles find their way into both the declarations of party policy we are now

cancel them and set them aside.

that it is so deeply seated in fundamentally different psychological characteristics that the same political institutions never have and never will

be successfully adapted to both. The freedom of the Democratic party in this respect manifests itself with singular distinctness in the Mongolian portion of its platform, as compared with the corresponding portion of the Republican platform-the one steps up to the difficulty boldly and handles it with freedom, the other creeps after it with a limping, hobbling gait as of a man with his legs tied. We now give the two planks in jux-

taposition for comparison. REPUBLICAN PLANK.

It is the immediate duty of Congress interests of the county.

DEMOCRATIC PLANK.

We denounce the policy which \* olerates the renewal of the Coolie for immoral purposes, and Mongolian men held to perform servile labor, and demand such modifications of the treaty with the Chinese Empire, such egislation by Congress as shall prevent the further importation or immigration of the Mongolian race.

The one platform timidly and re luctantly consents to look into the thing, the other boldly and vigorously proffers the remedy.

But there is a special point of view in which this subject may be regarded as a question between California and the South. Undoubtedly the Californians and other transmontane people of the extreme West are suffering from an evil of extreme gravity; a population debased in bodily and mental qualities, disqualified in every way from amalgamating with the white population, unaccustomed to Republican institutions, virtually a slave nation and incapable of enjoying or living under that enough to pay the whole interest free government without substituting license for liberty. Such a population Some irritation was expressed by the is being thrown in hordes upon the Western slope of our great mountain system in numbers still increasing till some delegations withdrew from the it threatens to absorb the whole labor convention, but, before the convention system of the country. It is radically diseased and corrupt in its whole turned to the house and announced physical and moral constitution and the source of disease and corruption nee, and we are every day receiving infecting all who come in contact with new evidence of the desire of the peo- it; and as things at present stand there ple to discuss this difficult subject in a seems no possible remedy. No profriendly manner and in the spirit of vision exists in the constitution or the statute laws of the nation which enables it to discriminate between one race and another, and an organic change in our constitution seems esthroughout the State by the press is sential to any efficient treatment of the

But now before we proceed further let us call upon our brethren of the Pacific coast to look Southward, and should be avoided, all possible econoposed than they were to take into con- what do they see there? Are they the sideration the crippled condition of the worst sufferers? Let them imagine if ation in their midst, they had in some way come in collision with the central government, that they had been worsted in the struggle, and that in order to perpetuate their subjugation they had been reconstructed. How then? With a Chinese legislature and judiciary, with yellow-skinned, slit-eyed sheriffs

Interior midst, they had in some dential election. The radical party of the sustenance of constructed way of the sustenance of the sustenance of the state credit, and if democrats and Riverside Weekly, be requested to publish these proceedings. The committee on Good of the Order to perpetuate their subjugation they had been reconstructed. How then? With a Chinese legislature and judiciary, with yellow-skinned, slit-eyed sheriffs

Interior midst, they had in some dential election. The radical party of the sustenance of the State credit, and if democrats a fall of 69 feet in 300 yards, furnish-pers and Riverside Weekly, be requested to publish these proceedings. A fall of 69 feet in 300 yards, furnish-pers and Riverside Weekly, be requested to publish these proceedings. Below the lower dam they are rapids for a distance of 200 yards, two mills with ample power within 200 great principle of reform which is now the succession of falls ten, twenty, and one hundred and sixteen feet. On motion the time for bolding the solid rock 50 feet deep before reach.

We may discuss with all propriety the means of paying the debt. or the people's resources, and to devise means possible that with this debased popu necessary expenses of the State and tor making the burden sit as easily as the prompt payment in future of the possible, while those, who take an opinterest upon the public debt, and all posite view, are thinking more serious-We hope, therefore, between the been reconstructed. How then? With cratic party. two, to have a legislature elected this a Chinese legislature and judiciary, fall which will be both more conscious with yellow-skinned, slit-eyed sheriffs the means of paying the debt, or the held there by the bayonets of their any plan which means repudiation in conquerors, themselves being disfran- any form. Tennessee democracy must was no talk of repudiation on any side can they imagine themselves with their a leading part in the great work of relives and properties and all interests public and private, at the mercy of an legitimate purposes, then we are in falegitimate purposes, then we are in favor of extending it not more than one
mill additional, and one mill only for
at a tremendous rate, dismissing hon
public and private, at the mercy of an
ignorant, immoral populace who exercise their power exclusively for these
able to the prosecutions of the whisky

hearty sympathy, and our hearty co-operation, should we ever obtain the power; and when that time comes we will hope that they in their turn will help to extinguish the last reliques of carpet-baggery in the South.

The Hon. John F. House. We call attention to the card of this races, with whom the Caucasian is gentleman in another column. Col. brought in contact in different parts of House has acquired the very best title our widely extended country. On to re-election, namely, a stainless relooking abroad it is plain to the most | cord while in office. By sedulous at tention to his duties throughout this long and wearisome session, and by eloquent vindication of his Southern countrymen when slandered by party malignity, he has convinced the people manded by that portion of the white of the State at large of what none who race which is in immediate contact knew him ever doubted, that as one with them; the red man and his white of the Democratic opponents of radineighbors are in a state of furious ex- cal corruption and oppression who asperation which portends an Indian have done such brave work in the Nawar of dimensions which have never tional House of Representatives, JOHN W. Pepper in September, 1854, and been equalled since the days of Gen. F. House is the RIGHT MAN IN THE Jackson-and, at least if the Presi- RIGHT PLACE. His friends are getting deut's word is to be taken for it, eager for his presence among them but the relations of the negro and the bow to the exigencies of public duty white men are such in Louisiana, and which detain him much to his own dis-Florida and Mississippi, as to call for comfort in Washington. His interests the presence of a large portion of the here will not be neglected in his ab-

of orthodoxy within it, that all races tion; his knowledge of recent polit- Judge Jas. E. Bailey. of men are equal and are to be ex- ical history being second to that of no Whether in public or in private life, pected to live together, all under the one within our range of acquaintance; Judge Smith has been known to us as same institutions, differences of race but, in addition to this, he is gifted in an able and faithful officer, and an esbeing recognized as a mere matter of a high degree with those characterist imable gentleman, of the strictest complexion, and as affording no just ties which qualify him for the trusted integrity and of the most genial bearground for discrimination in the modes friend as well as the agreeable ac- ing in society; he married a daughter of political treatment. Anything at quaintance; a man of strict integrity, of the late Wylie Johnson, Esq., by Ridge, flowing through the gorges and variance with this cardinal doctrine is of warm and impressible feelings and whom he is the father of five of the canons among the lofty Unakas, form scouted as recognizing an aristocracy a zealous and active friend himself, he finest boys in Clarksville, and a little a water system unsurpassed in the of skin-an unjust distinction ground- has succeeded in rendering his large girl. The boys are as brave as lions, ed on color, and the loyalty of him who circle of associates his intimate friends, mischievous as monkeys, and honest their many waters all flowing continuquestions it is vehemently denied, he and his departure and that of his ac- as daylight; you can't get a lie out of ously from the mountain peaks of the is stigmatized as an unrepentant rebel complished wife from our circle will them for love or money, you can't coax Unakas to the point where the Tenand trator. Be it so! But still the leave a vacancy in our midst which will it out of them, or whip it or scare it great facts of nature remain and the not shortly be filled. It is some com- out of them-reason why: the lie isn't legislation which ignores them stulti- pensation for our regret at losing him, there; they are chips of the old block. fies itself without the least power to that his talents are transferred to a There, Henry, my son, you've got the creeks are numerous and constant, sphere where they will give profit and into print at last; don't you feel two The Democratic party has never pleasure to a wider circle than would inches taller? bound itself by any such doctrine as have been possible here, and we think this; and a large portion of them con- we already recognise an improvement fidently assert the doctrine that the in the spirit of the editorials of the difference between these races is much | American, which we are disposed to attribute to the influence of his pen. essential than a matter of complexion, We wish him a long career of happiness in his new home.

a newspaper man-having been known result: 1869, and Mr. Riley we confidently ous occupation, but especially does he possess, in a high degree the most valuable talent of all, that of making friends. Riley is surrounded by a golians upon the moral and material wider circle of attached and devoted friends than any man we know, in the number of which we trust he will alhaving found him a courteous gentle- order. man and agreeable associate whenever circumstances threw us in his comfor the Tobacco Leaf a prosperous future.

TILDEN AND HENDRICKS CLUB .-The meeting of the club on Monday night last was a great success, resulting in a large increase of its numbers dent, Mr. T. M. Riley.

Mr. Riley's address was indeed something more than we expected of it. It lum in the State. not only dwelt with power and spirit upon the general topics mooted in the present contest, but enlightened us as Hayes with which we were previously unacquainted. It appears from them State Governor, is very far from being to purity. on a par with that of Gov. Tilden; but that he was a protector of rings during his first term of office and, in the Grand Lodge. his second term, a restorer of those had broken up.

The orator for the next meeting (Saturday the 29th) is Mr. Lewis Munford, with B. D. Johnson, Esq., as alternate-which latter gentleman is the orator of the next succeeding meeting.

WE clip the following from the Mur- past spread for us. freesboro News as very much in accontemporary with whom we have oc- forts of this life.] casionally had our differences:

"We have said it before and we say it are due to Mr. T. N. Walthal for the repudiation of our State debt, or of us for this meeting. doctrines tending in that direction by the democrats of Tennessee, will be

best measures in reference to the queschised and John Chinaman supreme, be free from suspicion, and must take

THE HON. C. G. SMITH.

We consider it one of the many hopeful signs of a clearing up in the political atmosphere, that gentlemen of high moral worth and intellectual superiority come forward as candidates for public offices in place of the mere political adventurer, and we find this strikingly manifested in the person of Judge Smith, our selected candidate for the office of county representative in the State legislature.

It would be an absurdity for this editor to tell the community who and what C. G. Smith is, a man who was well known to every individual here many years before we were heard of at all ; every man, woman and child Montgomery county knows him, and to know him is to like him. We content ourselves with simply giving his official record.

Mr. Smith was licensed to practice law by Judge W. K. Turner and W. immediately afterwards admitted to the bar, at which he very soon obtained recognition as an able practi-

In 1869 he was elected Chancellor of this, the sixth district, his competitors being, in the Radical interest of the counties which possessed these Mr. Louck, and Judge Barry on the water-power facilities. Conservative side; he obtained more MR. H. M. DOAK .- We are notified votes in this election than both the in the last issue of the Clarksville To- other competitors together. The cial world. In some of them railronds considering. The Mongolian race is bacco Leaf, that this gentleman dis- amended Constitution of 1870 vacated are now in process of construction, and alluded to in both platforms, the negro solves his connexion with that paper, in all the judiciary officers in the State, in that of the Republican alone and order to take a position on the editorial and again Judge Smith became a canthe Indian is let alone; his case in- staff of the Nashville American. Mr. for the same office. Judge Barry was demand the attention of manufacturdeed had not become so urgent as it is Doak was known and valued by us as a this time his sole competitor, over ers, because, at this time the necessity now, when the platforms were con- friendlongbefore we joined the editorial whom he was elected by nearly 10,000 of cheapness requires the saving of fraternity in this place, and there have majority. He then held the office till In reference to all these topics the been few men in Clarksville whose so- February, 1875, to the universal satis-In reference to all these topics the been few men in Clarksville whose so-Republican party is tied down to a pro-ciety has been so congenial to our tastes faction of the community, when he gramme which forms the basis of its as his. He is a gentleman of high lit- resigned it for the purpose of resumvery existence. It is the fundamental erary culture, of correct taste and ing the practice of the law, which he doctrine of this party, the crucial test judgment, and of extensive informa- has since pursued in partnership with

I. O. G. TEMPLARS.

THE TOBACCO LEAF.-A change vious convention was read and aptakes place in the office of this paper proved. The committee on credenits former proprietor, with Mr. T. M. committee on constitution reported a Riley, as editor, while Mr. Z. Smith | constitution which was adopted. The retires from the concern. Mr. Ingram convention then proceeded to the does not need any commendation as election of officers with the following

here in that capacity since the year H. Whitfield, W. P.: Miss Mollie Slaughter, W. V. T.; G. N. Whitfield, predict will soon become so, as he is possessed of many of the talents which qualify a man for that ardu-

The chair proceeded to appoint the following committees: On state of the order-W. N. Whitfield, H. D. Davis and E. D. Bourne.

Herring and N. L. Whitfield. The committee on constitution and low us to enrol ourselves. To Mr. Z. by-laws was granted until next meet-Smith we tender our cordial farewell, ing to prepare by-laws and rules of

A committee on good of the order, whose duty it shall be to prepare for pany. Under its new auspices we hope appropriate exercises before the convention, was appointed consisting of N. L. Whitfield, E. D. Bourne and G. N. Whitfield.

The committee on resolutions reported the following, which were unan-

Resolved. That we, the members of this convention, recognizing the prinand in the entertainment and instruc- ciple that "security to life, liberty and tion of a large and appreciative crowd the pursuit of hapiness" should be by the excellent address of its Presi- guaranteed to every one, and that this cannot be guaranteed while the "rum maniae" is at large, favor the establishment of at least one Inebriate Asy-

Resolved, That we favor the passage of a "local option" law. Resolved, That Reform-the cherished maxim of the day-has ever been to some of the past doings of Gov. our watchword, and we cordially invite true men everywhere, to take a decided stand with us in frowning down all corruption. That we regard that the record of Mr. Hayes, as a total abstinence as the only safeguard Resolved. That this convention be a court of appeals to the Subordinate

Lodge, before an appeal be taken to Resolved, That we consider the Orrings which his successor, Mr. Allen, der greatly benefitted by the visit of brother N. F. Thompson, and hope that he will speedily revisit us.

Resolved, That we insist on all Lodges in the county, sending delegates to this convention, as we regard t the life of the order. Resolved, That we return our heartfelt thanks to the good sisters of the order, for the generous and ample re-

[We hope that in proportion as they cordance with some views expressed fed us on "pies and things," in the in the above editorial; and we are glad same ratio may there be laid up for to agree this time heartily with our each one of them, rich stores of com-

Resolved, That our warmest thanks again, that the serious advocacy of the use of his factory, so kindly tendered Resolved. That the Clarksville papers have our thanks for the gratuitous

On motion the time for holding the convention was fixed for 2d Saturday so high as the bluff by that distance.

The Calf Killer also furnishes fine of any article of the third class of mail tion, but we cannot with safety, urge | bi-monthly. The convention adjourned to meet on the 2d Saturday in September with Oak Grove Lodge.

N. L. WHITFIELD, See'y.

St. Bethlehem, July 8, 1876. On the surface it does not appear what is the point at issue between these two conflicting resolutions, but a brief statement will make it manifest. Those best acquainted with the financial condition of the State are of the opinion that whereas four mills on the party wants to assume a decent for the current expenses of the converged and bright form and the fact thus officially placed or record explains why the serious toll as they went through his is a representative county, as before the conquered, and to fill their own of the conquered, and to fill their own spite. This would be to them exactly, and the fact thus officially placed or record explains why the Republican party in convention at Cline and the cleared that. The action and the counties border in go on the basin are well supplied to for its honorable work in the manifest. The most serious toll as they went through his hands. But there is probably anothed with reconstruction has been to the South that whereas four mills on the dollar, the present rate of taxation, is sufficient for the current expenses of the conquering States against those of the conquery and to fill their own spite. The most serious toll as they went through his is a representative county, as before the eventury in convention at Cline and the counties border in go on the basin are well supplied to the counties border than the counties border to the counties of the conquery in convention at Cline and the counties border the county and administration merits commendation of for its honorable work in the manifest. He counties border the counties of the conquery in convention at Cline and well as a representative county, as before the eventure of the counties border. The conduction of the sender than the counties of the conquery in convention at Cline and the counties border. T

TENNESSEE WATER POWER

Information of Solid Value to Capital ists and Manufacturers. We clip the following from the Nashville American, which paper derived it from advance sheets of Comnissioner Killebrew's forthcoming re-

Montgomery county has every reason for pride in claiming Mr. Killebrew as one of her favored sons. His many elaborate papers upon the undeeloped physical resources of Tennes- extent be excused, on account of the ee are accumulating a vast fund of fact that during this time the United nformation, destined to be of inestimable value hereafter when the time Bank of Tennessee, which amounted comes for the development of those to considerably over four millions of I lived, when, in 1836, the last of these resources, by the intelligence and in-

The water power of Tennessee is of great importance and must soon, as a means of saving expense of fuel and labor, become a source of wealth. Before the days of railroads, when all counties were on an equal footing in regard to the means of transportation there were profitable manufactories of cotten and woollen goods in many

Since the establishment of railways, however, most of these counties have been, as it were, out of the commercommercial marts of the Union. They

counties along the Cumberland table

land and in those along the Alleghany range. These are the most important counties, and their streams, flowing from the mountains, where the rains ular, are constant in their flow. East Tennessee the Powell, Clinch, Holston, Watauga, Nolichucky, French Broad, Big Pigeon, Little Pigeon, Little Tennessee, Hiwassee, Occe river, with their innumerable tributaries from the peaks of the Blue nessee flows into Alabama. In the counties of Cartar, Johnson, ington, Unicoi, Greene, Cocke, Sevier, Polk, Blount, McMian and Monroe, their fall sufficient, mill and manufacturing sites abundant, and these counties are either now or soon will be cannected with the markets of the world by rail. Coming to the Cumberland Table-

land, we find the streams from even the most eastern edge of that broad tion of I. O. G. T., met pursuant to plateau flowing westward down the adjournment, with Star of Bethlehem foaming and dashing in wild torrents Lodge, H. Whitfield, County Deputy and leaping cascades, down the valleys in the chair. The journal of the prewaterfall over the rim of the Central Basin; their long white lines of mist in consequence of the removal of Mr. tials reported delegates from three and creamy foam, like truce flags in H. M. Doak to Nashville. The paper | Lodges, to wit: Star of Bethlehem, this centennial year, beckoning the will now be published by Mr. Ingram, Oak Grove, and Blue Spring. The the pursuits of peace and the industries of a prospering people who are scription of the water power of White county will be fairly representative of this region. The power of this county is sufficient to work up all the cotton raised in the United States. That on Caney Fork, the principal stream if not the best in the country, is at least the most powerful. It is one of the but has increased the State debt. Let berland. Rising on the Cumberland taken from the reports made by Retable-land twelve miles east of Sparta, it descends through a narrow gorge hemmed in by frowning cliffs for Comptroller Hatchet's report (pages twelve or fifteen miles, to a point 21, 22), was \$26,277,466. Of this amwhere it debouches into an undulating ount \$5,933,121 was for insolvent railvalley plain. Passing on westward by roads; for solvent railroads, \$14,600 On resolutions-J. H. Potts, A. A. many a winding way through this val-ley, it plunges at Rock Island, in a \$4,744,219. If the insolvent roads

ing for 21 miles, over a siliceous lime- which the State would have had to At Rock Island, where the piers of a railroad bridge have been partly which would have been only \$10,677 built, there is a fall of five feet, which 344. If the insolvent railroads had might be increased by a dam so as to been sold, as they doubtless could furnish any required force. From the then have been, for one-third of their sland, continuing about two miles, a indebtedness, this would have amdescent of five feet is made by the ounted to \$1,977,707, thereby reducing stream. At this point is the principal the amount the State would have to

Below the main fall there are rapids with a descent of G feet for a distance of 250 yards. Then there occur 951,686. These roads, when sold, only three falls within 100 yards of each brought \$6,598,000, which was much other, each about 20 feet, and these more than they would now bring, if are followed by rapids for a distance you deduct the money expended upon of 30 yards, with a fall of 6 feet. Beow the rapids there is eddy water for them. 150 yards. Beyond this, rapids, with of the State, and class these worthless a fall of 6 feet, extend for 100 yards. railroads among them, they are hardly From this point back a quarter of a prepared for an argument. Alabama, mile to the principal falls, the aggre- by giving up all her liens, and by comgate descent of the stream is 96 feet. promising her debt, has reduced it Below the last mentioned rapid there \$20,000,000. is a succession of rapids to the Horse- compromise, has reduced her debt shoe Falls, where there is fall of 6 \$21,000,000; and this has been done The current from this point for during Democratic administrations. a distance of 2 miles is rapid. Four The uncollected delinquent taxes miles below, at Frank's Ferry, is the which are good are as much assets as head of steamboat navigation. At anything else, and, if they be collected many places the channel is only 20 the debt of the State should not exyards from the bank, widening to 100 ceed twenty-two million dollars, which yards. The banks and bed of the is twenty-one million dollars less than stream are formed of a hard siliceous when the Democrats took possession limestone, from Rock Island to the of the State government. These figfoot of the rapids. Dams could easily ures are all taken from the reports of be constructed of cheap material lying Comptroller Fowler, Hatchet and convenient-so durable as to sustain any pressure-beyond the danger of backer (Democrat). If the Republiundermining, or destruction by diversion of the stream around the ends, debt, should unite themselves with and of a capacity sufficient to secure men who advocate its non-payment, any force that might be desired. Yet this is not the best nor most ed to cast sensure upon the Republic-

available water power. Many streams ans for the increase of the debt from in White county have nearly equal 1865 to 1870, but we have simply stapower and possess better sites for ted the facts as they exist; but, if any mills and factories. Falling Water is Republicans, who have so much in-one of these. At one point there is a creased this debt, should now join series of rapids, where the descent is with men in advocating its repudia-200 feet in a distance of 700 yards, and tion, they would deserve and would he volume of water large enough for receive the severest censure from the any manufacturing purpose. A log honest men of their own party .pinned down to divert a part of the Memphis Appeal. stream is sufficient dam to furnish 80 horse power for a mill. The stream remarkably constant, never very tion of a law has been passed by Conow and never too high. A record of fifty years shows no stopping for freshgress and approved by the President :

MR. Wheeler is locally and Demo-cratically arraigned much in the same way that Governor Tilden is by his

OUR STATE DEBT.

States Court decided that the State

Jefferson Davis on Repudiation. The New York Evening Post pub-Nashville Banner 13th.] ishes a private letter from Jefferson Much has been said on both sides of Davis to a lady in that city concerning this vexed question, seemingly not to much effect. The holders of our obhis alleged connection with repudialigations bought them in good faith, tion in Mississippi. He says: taking our solemn pledge of honor as "I had no more to do with repudu the only security for the prempt pay-ment of the interest as it matures, and tion by Mississippi of the bonds issued than either of you had. I was sent to to provide a sinking fund for the paycollege when a boy; frem college went ers met Saturday and to West Point, from West Point into ratified their action. ment of the principal at maturity, neither of which has been done, the holders having only been paid two inthe army, and served on the Indian frontier until 1835, when I married terests within seven years. This, howand left the army. I took up my resever, can be accounted for, and to some

dollars, all of which has been taken notorious bonds were issued. up for taxes and destroyed. This is It was seven years thereafter before up for taxes and destroyed. This is dustry of her sons. Commissioner now out of the way and can never more I was brought into any political dis-Killebrew's name will yet be enrolled among those of the great benefactors of his native State:

Now out of the way and can dever more come up. Besides this, the State has paid all floating liabilities, and now has nothing to provide for outside of the famous Union Bank bonds current expenses, and the interest on had been repudiated, and though the bonded debt, which we contend question still entered into party polihad been repudiated, and though the she can do without putting any hard ties it had litt ships on the people. Had it not have been for the old issues of the Bank of Upon the control of the ships on the control of the ships on the control of the ships of the ship ties it had little more than an histori-Upon the question as a politico-

moral one I opposed the doctrine of l'ennessee, the holders of bonds would have been paid seven installments of repudiation, insisting that governments, like individuals, when claims interest within the seven years, instead were made against them, had no right It should also be remembered that during the seven years the bonded debt of the State has been reduced by For that publicly declared opinion voring the re-election of the the sale of railroads from something over forty millions of dollars to a little over twenty millions. This is certain—ical life, using both stratagem and the past two years. This action of ly not a large debt for a great State concentration of their forces to defeat these counties meets the hearty conlike Tennessee, and certainly one that my nomination for Congress in 1845. currence of the people of Humphreys when the Federal government county almost without exception. As great many persons use the argument sought to discredit the Confederacy an able advocate of the constitution nds were sold at forty to fifty in foreign markets, they sent -- to rights not only of his own section, but

was solemnly promised. We copy a afterwar communication published in the New istence.

York Journal of Commerce showing what the bonds sold for in New York Montgomery Democracy.

Our special gives the views of the

onservative county briefly, with an

count of the enthusiastic ratification

eld, with excellent taste and judg

and Louisville Railroad Company, and

his business capacity and faithful at-

especially distinguished himself for

Coming to the bar as a young man, he

rapidly acquired a large and lucrative

ran against Lauk for Chancellor in

new zeal to the despondent people.

We have had, of late, quite a num ber of letters like the following: NEW YORK, June 28, '76. Editor of the Journal of Commerce: ment, after the meeting of the Count Please give through the columns of your valuable journal the price of Ten-Convention, when the Democracy all participated. They always do things see bonds on January 2 and July in grand style there, or else don't do them at all—no half way. The County Convention nominated Hon, Charles 1 of each year from 1852 to 1861, in-

for ten years before the war :

REPLY .- There were frequently no G. Smith by acclamation to represent sales of bonds on the exact dates men-tioned, and we have taken the next Judge Smith is a native of Haywood county, West Tennessee, but the most date when a sale occurred. In two or three cases where there were no sales of his life has been spent in Clarksworld. East Tennessee is a country of sixes, we have given the price of ville. He studied law in the office of rivulets, creeks and rivers, with Tennessee bs. The following is taken Hon. J. G. Hornberger, who represented Montgomery in the Legislature from our record : of 1869. He was recorder of the city

uary 30, 1832, 68.

y 17, 1852, 58.

sbruary 15, 1853, 68.

setober 26, 1853, 58.

January 25, 1854, 58.

July 19, 1854, 58.

July 19, 1854, 58.

(c) July 2, 1855, 68.

January 4, 1856, 68.

July 2, 1856, 68.

July 2, 1856, 68.

July 2, 1856, 68.

July 2, 1856, 68. January 30, 1852, 6s., July 17, 1852, 5s., before the war, and Treasurer and Secretary of the Memphis, Clarksville January 2, 1858, 6s.... July 1, 1858, 6s... practice, as a business lawyer. In 1868 he had the honor to be the first January 3, 1859, 6s... July 3, 1859, 6s... January 5, 1860, 6s... July 3, 1860, 6s... 853/486 1868 he had the honor to be the first to break the Radical backbone. He ran against Lauk for Chancellor in

The foregoing shows that they were personal popularity a large Radical pretty well thought of away from home majority—a triumph which was herduring that time. It has been sug-alded all over the State and gave gested that the holders of Tennessee nds would be willing to accept a He served until 1875 as Chancellor, lower rate of interest for a term of and his hard common sense, industriyears, provided the State, through its ous study and acquaintance with law gal representatives, would make the made his decisions almost always corterest a certainty by making the rect and satisfactory, and he compons receivable for taxes and other dues to the State. We think that if such a proposition should come from our creditors, it would be just and honorable to accept it. The proposition should come from them, not

Democratic Retrenchment.

POSTAL LAW-The following sec-

sciousness, and will make a faithful Representative.—Nashville American. THE following has been enacted by Congress and approved by the Presi-It has been said that the Democratic That it shall not be lawful to convey by mail, nor to deposit in a post office but has increased the State debt. Let be sent by mail, any letters or cirgift concerts, or other similar enterorises offering prizes, or concern schemes devised and intended to de ceive and defraud the public for the purpose of obtaining money under pretenses, and a penalty of not more than five hundred dollars, nor less than one hundred dollars, with cost of prosecution, is hereby imposed succession of falls and rapids extend- had then been given away the debi upon conviction, in any Federal Court, of the violation of this section. pay would have been the State debt proper and the insolvent railroad debt THE Robertson County Fair will be pened on the Sept. 28, and continue CLARKSVILLE WHOLESALE MARKET. CORRECTED BY J. J. CRUSMAN fall, where the water descends perpen-dicularly twenty-five feet. pay to \$8,699,638. But instead of this, policy bonds were issued to in-New Orleans sugar in good supply at 8½ to 10, for fair to choice brown.
SUGAR.—Clariffed, 10½ @ 11; Crushed,
Powdered and Granulated, 12@13c.
New Orleans Molasses, 43, @ 40.
SYRUPS.—45cal 00.
COFFEE — We quote Rio 20 to
22½c, Java 35 to 37c.
SALT.—Kanawha, 7 bushel bbls, \$2 25;
by the Car load \$2 00.
FLOUR.—Superfine, \$4 56; Extra, \$5 00 to
6 00; Choice or Fancy, \$6 00@6 50.
STAR CANDLES.—16 to 18c.
WHISKEY—COMMON country, \$1 00@1 20;
best brands Robertson country, \$1 00@1 20; solvent railroad companies until they amounted, first October, 1870, to \$20. them by the companies that bought When men speak of the assets

Dest brands Robertson county, \$1 30 to 175. Cheese—Prime factory 13 to 15c. RICE—Carolina, 7 to 8c. SOAR-Bar (6@10. OILS-Coal oil, 16a20c; lard oil, \$1 05 cts; useed oil, raw 60c boiled 65. Tennessee, without any SPIRITS TURPENTINE-45 VARNISH-Copal, \$1 25; Japan, 0 90. PUTTY-5c. Window Glass-8x10 \$2.50 \$ box, 10x12 75; 12x14, 3 25. Rifle, \$6.00 % keg; lead, 10 % tb. vergus-2 and I b cans 2 00 at 00. SARDINES-1674.
MACKEREL-No. S, per bbl, \$10 50; kits, o. 1, \$1 75@2 00.
BLACKING-37%@75, per dozen.
NAILS-\$3 00. non-Kentucky, 314; Tennessee, 414. ROPE-14920e.
PITTEBURG COAL 30 cts. St. BERNARD,
0 cts. delivered.
TRACES-\$0 00 to 12 50 per. doz. Blackburn (Republicans), and Penne-OLLARS-ES 00 to 24 per. doz HAMES-\$4 to 10 per doz. Axes-\$950 to 1100, per, doz. cans, after having contracted the State The following are the prices paid here his date for country produce. let them do so. We have not attempt-BACON-Buying, 12c. ALLOW-6c. EA NUTS-65@\$1 00 per bushel EESWAX-20c. EATHERS—HeW—\$0@35c. 'HITE BEANS—\$1 00 to \$1 25. KAS—75c to \$1 00.

IMOTHY SEED-82 75, EEEDS GRASS-\$1 10.

DATS-52% to 55. PORK-6% 27 gross. NASHVILLE MARKETS. From the American, 22.

Flour, Grain and Hay. Sec. 15. That transient newspapers FLOUR-Superfine, \$4 00a4 50; extre, mily, 5 50; choice family, 5 50a700; fa

solid rock 50 feet deep before reaching the main fall, so that the fall is not so high as the bluff by that distance.

The Calf Killer also furnishes fine water power within a half mile of Sparta. At these falls the Sparta Factory was built many years ago, and cotton and woolen goods successfully manufactured. The machinery was shipped south during the late war, and has never been replaced. There was a dam of 15 feet at the falls, which gave a head of 22 feet at the falls, which gave a head of 22 feet at the falls, which gave a head of 22 feet at the factory. The height of this dam could, with Country Produce.

RE-INSURED

The Nashville Life Effects an Arrangement with a Good Company.

The Nashville Life Insurance Com

pany has effected a re-insurance of its five hundred policies in the New Jersey Mutual, said to be one of the best of the Eastern companies. The directors sovised it, and the stockhold It is understood that Commissione Morrow has given his assent to th transaction so that the arrangement may be considered an accomplished idence in a very retired place, distant from the country in which my father from the country in which my father lived and where I had been reared, so that I was a stranger in Mississippi, seldom leaving the canebrake in which to establish a branch office here where was liable for the old issues of the that I was a stranger in Mississippi premiums can be paid. This company has issued 2,500 policies since Jan. 1 By the laws of New Jersey, which are of 41 per cent on every policy issu for the protection of policy If a man has a participation policy in

Hon. JNO. F. House.-Three of to make any other issue than one of Congressional district have, in prima For that publicly declared opinion the party of repudiators made war upon me in the beginning of my politcents, and for this reason the holders | England to represent me as a repudia- of all classes and conditions; an earn should not be paid more than this tor. No man knew better than he the est logical debator; always consisten amount. Even if this was so (which falsity of his representations, for he was it is not) it would be no reason why an active politician in Mississippi when we were the less obligated to pay what repudiation occurred, and it was years bright ornament. We are not advise afterwards before he knew of my ex- of what may be the intentions of Co. House with reference to becoming the second time, a candidate for Congress. But feel assured, if he does, that he will receive the almost unant-mous support of the people of this county.—Waverly Journal.

the Nashville Life, he will draw dividend in the New Jersey Mutual

MRS. RUFUS R. RHODES

HALSELL'S PEMALE SEMINARY BOWLING GREEN, KY.

orm of ten months, on the first Mond September, 1876. A thorough faculty if the solid and occumental branch end for Catalogue or address. REV. J. M. HALSEIL, Principal, July22-2m Bowling Green, Ky

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

tention to the interests of the road and his unimpeachable integrity. tate, to file them with the Cierk of u County Court, properly authenticated, or before the 25rd day of October next, on the same will be barred.

July 22, 1876-4w.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHARRYTLER, TENNESSEE, BESSOURCES: ans and Discounts.....

berch one of the most popular men in remiums Pald.......remir other than ough busines man, industrious, con-CASH MEANS. 

LIABILITIES: ock (paid in) .. J8318,904 21

Correct—Attest:
B. F. BRAUMONT,
B. W. MACRAE,
C. KROPP. STATE OF TENNESSEE,

County of Mourgomery,

Sworn to and subscribed before me the
18th day of July, 1876.

J. H. Johnson, Notary Public.

July 22, 1876-11.

PRESBYTERIAN

The Faculty and Massification of

Session 1876-7 Begins Sept. 4.

FACULTY: Rev. J. B. SHEARER, D. D., President and

Rev. J. B. SHEARER, D. D., President and Professor of Metaphysics, &c. JAMES DISWINDER, A. M., Professor of Mathematics. D. M. QUARLES, Grad. of University of Va., Professor of Latin, &c. W. W. LEGARE, A. M., Professor of Greek, Natural Philosophy, &c. S. J. COPFMAN, Grad, of University of Va. Professor of French, German and English, J. W. CADLWELL, A. M., M. D., Prof. of Natural Sciences. Natural Sciences.

W. M. Stewart, A. M., Professor (emertus,) of Geology and Mineralogy,
Biblical Course now taught by Rev. J. H.
Shearer, D. D.

TERMS: Total Expenses, 8000 to 8075. PUPILS ENTER FOR YEAR. (Forty weeks make the year.)

Send for a Cutalogue, Address Rev. J. B. SHEARER, D. D. July 22, 1876-1f. Clarksville, Tenti A CAMPAIGN PAPER FOR THE

MILLIONS 1 A club is now being formed at Clarks-ville, Tenn., for the WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL,

The Best Campaign Paper in the United States ,000 Subscribers Wanted! Subscription for Six Months 75 Cents. July 15, '76-1m. JNO. W. FAXON.

Chancery Sale of Land. Francis E, Grafton vs F. P. Daniel et al. Parsuant to a decree made in this cause

at the April Term 1878, of the Chan-ocry Court at Clarksville, I will sell at public suction to the highest bilder, at the Court House door in Clarksville, on Saturday, August 12, 1876, Saturday, August 12, 1870,
A tract of land on flushy Fork Creek, in eivil District No. 4, of Montgomery county, containing about 120 acres of land, adjoining the lands of Thomas, Clardy, Rives and others; being the land formerly owned by Wm. Daniel, deceased, and purchased at a former sale in this cause by S. W. Moss. Sold for balance of purchase money.

Terms: Cash. No redemption.

FOLK G. JOHNSON,
C. & M. and Commissioner.
By O. C. Smith, Deputy.

July 15, 1876 tds-pri 28 66